

Kwang Hee MOON<sup>a</sup>, Hiroyuki KASHIWADANI<sup>b,\*</sup> and Masashi NAKATA<sup>c</sup>: **Materials for the Distribution of Lichens in Japan (17) *Leptogium subtile* (Schrader) Torss.**

<sup>a</sup>Biological Resources Research Department, National Institute of Biological Resources, Gyoungser-dong, Seo-gu, Incheon, 404-170 KOREA

<sup>b,\*</sup>Department of Botany, National Museum of Nature and Science, 4-1-1, Amakubo, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, 305-0005 JAPAN

<sup>c</sup>Botanic Gardens of Toyama, 42, Kamikutsuwada, Fuchu-machi, Toyama, 939-2713 JAPAN

\*Corresponding author: hk9674@hotmail.co.jp

**Summary:** *Leptogium subtile* (Schrader) Torss. was found in two localities in Toyama Pref., central Honshu, Japan. This is the second report for the species in Japan. They have fertile apothecia and well developed thalli and the diagnostic features on them are described based on Japanese specimens.

In 2006 and 2010, the authors found a tiny foliose species of the genus *Leptogium* over mosses growing on the trunk base of *Cercidiphyllum japonicum* in Nanto-shi and Nakaniikawa-gun, Toyama Prefecture, Honshu, Japan, at an elevation of 155 to 630 m. They have the following diagnostic characters: thallus gray to dark grayish brown, loosely attached to the substrate by lobe ends; lobes very small, 0.3–1 mm wide, lobe margins dividing into terete or more or less flattened extensions (0.02–0.03 mm wide and 0.05–0.1 mm long); upper surface smooth; lower surface smooth, without rhizines; inside of thallus paraplectenchymatous. The apothecia scattered, lecanorine, 0.2–0.3 mm in diameter; the discs brown, epruinose; the margin entire, olive buff. Spores colorless, fusiform, submuriform, 1–2 / 5–6 septate, 22–23 × 8–9 μm in size. These features coincide very well with the exsiccatae cited below.

This species resembles *L. lichenoides* in having isidia-like extensions on lobe margins. However, the latter species differs in having wrinkled upper surface of lobes and larger

spores 35–45 × 12–15 μm in size). In addition, *L. subtile* is a corticolous species, whereas *L. lichenoides* is a saxicolous species found in calcareous rocks.

This species is widely distributed in the Northern Hemisphere, having been reported from Canada (Goward and Ahti 1992), Europe (Christensen et al. 1997, Purvis et al. 1992), India (Kumar and Sequiera 2001) and Japan (Kashiwadani et al. 2001). The very few reports of this species from Japan seem to be due to the lack of attention, not due to lack of natural habitat.

Specimen examined: JAPAN. Honshu. Prov. Etchu (Toyama Pref.): Ohiwa, Kamiichi-machi, Nakaniikawa-gun, over mosses on bark of *Cercidiphyllum japonicum*, alt. 155 m, 14 November 2010, H. Kashiwadani 48992 (TNS); Momosegawa, Toga-mura, Nanto-shi, over mosses on bark of *Cercidiphyllum japonicum* along river, alt. ca. 630 m, 16 November 2006, K. H. Moon 11402 (TNS)

Exsiccatae examined. Magnusson, Lich. Sel. Scand. Exs. 314 (TNS). Vězda, Lich. Sel. Exs. 81 (TNS).

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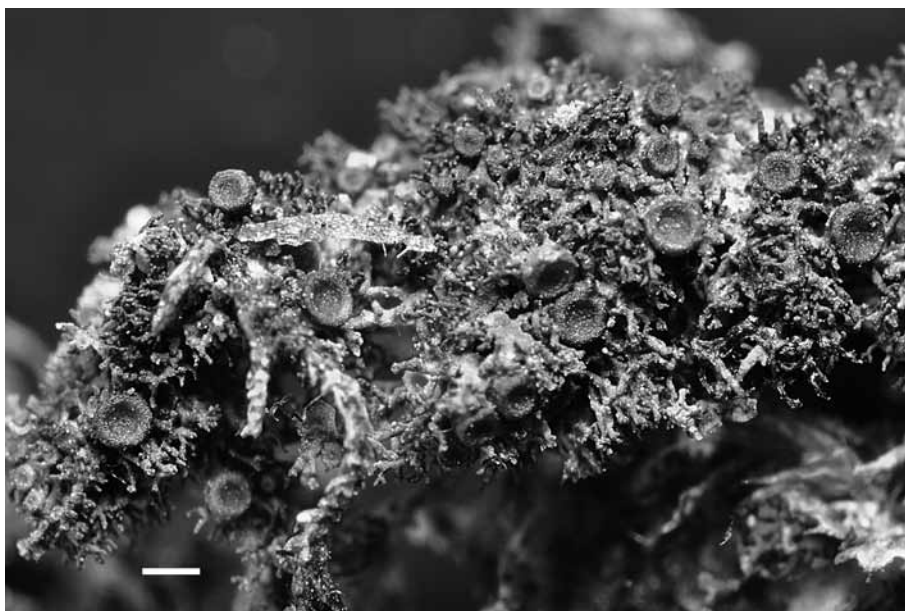


Fig. 1. *Leptogium subtile* (Schrader) Torss. (H. Kashiwadani 48992, TNS). Scale bar = 0.3 mm.

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#### 地衣類分布資料(17)タカネキノリ(文 光喜<sup>a</sup>, 柏谷博之<sup>b</sup>, 中田政司<sup>c</sup>)

タカネキノリ *Leptogium subtile* は北半球に広く分布し、欧州、カナダ、インド、日本に産することが知られている。日本からは過去に一度だけ尾瀬ヶ原から無子器の標本に基づく報告がある (Kashiwadani et al. 2002)。最近、著者らは富山県レッドデータブック改訂にかかる調査の過程で、富山県の一か所でカツラの根元にコケ類と共に生育する本種を発見した。また、文も 2006 年に同県南砺市で本種を発見している。本種の地衣体は微細な葉状 (幅 0.3–1 mm) で表面は灰色～灰褐色、裏面は灰白色、地衣体の端部で基物に付着する。裂片の周辺部には微細な円柱形或いはやや背腹性のある突起 (幅 0.02–0.03 mm, 長さ 0.05–0.1 mm) を密生する。突

起は時に二叉分枝をくり返す。子器はレカノラ型、径 0.2–0.3 mm, 盤は褐色、縁は明瞭、突起などは生じない。胞子は紡錘形で submuriform, 1–2 本の縦隔壁と 6–7 本の横隔壁を持ち大きさは  $22\text{--}23 \times 8\text{--}9 \mu\text{m}$  である。裂片の周辺が細裂する点で日本産のヒメトサカゴケ *L. lichenoides* に似るが、ヒメトサカゴケは地衣体表面に微細な皺を持ち、胞子も長さ  $35 \mu\text{m}$  以上となることで区別できる。また、本種が樹皮生であるのに対し、ヒメトサカゴケの生育は石灰の岩上に限られている。

(<sup>a</sup> 韓国・国立生物資源館生物資源研究部,

<sup>b</sup> 国立科学博物館植物研究部,

<sup>c</sup> 富山県中央植物園)